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clation. Edward P. Mitchell 170 Nassau street: will bear. This is his programme: Treasurer of the Association., M. F. Laffan, 170 Names street Secretary of the Association, D. W.

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Indirect Discourse

It is very rarely that the citizens of this State obtain so intimate and accurate a study of the psychology of the Hon. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES as is offered by the Albany correspondent of the Tribure in a recent despatch. From this admittedly inspired source we take the following striking description of the emotion of the Governor after having perused the memorial addressed to the Legislature in the matten of direct primaries by a number of distinguished Republicans

This (the Governor's) gratification arises from two causes. The first is ghat these men, real ders in Republican thought, have agreed that the direct primary principlesis right and should

This original interpretation will, we venture to suggest, surprise and charm no one more than the gentlemen whose names are attached to the memorial. But the matter in hand at the moment urges us to pass at once to the second interesting assertion:

While he | the Governori stands now as al ways, for the abolishment-of conventions from the State convention down, he isn't going to try to cram that doctrine down the throats of the Legislature or the people of the State by main trength or the exercise of executive power.

Doubtless the signers of the modest petition will be quite as gratified as their fellow citizens at this authoritative announcement of the change in executive policy and purpose that their efforts have produced. But can it be possible that prior to the drafting and despatch of that excellent document such a course was considered by Governor HUGHES? Patently it must have been, else we must doubt his spokesman.

Lastly, we take the following words from the text of this authoritative utterance on behalf of a man who has, oddly enough, hitherto practised with uniform success the policy of talking for

"Therefore direct primary men following the Governor are willing to give the glad hand of fellowship to Messrs. Low, BUTLER, TAPT. along further."

Generosity and condescension alike CHOATE, the Hon. NICHOLAS MURRAY MAN and the Hon. HENRY W. TAPE mission to follow the leadership of the Hon, HARVEY D. HINMAN, the Hon. JOSIAR T. NEWCOMB, the Hon. DEMOS-THENES DAVENPORT and the Hon. WAD-HAMS of Wadhams. A better example of the actual result of the application of the principle of direct primaries we do not remember ever to have met.

We shall not be greatly surprised if at no late date the Hon. CHARLES EVANS direct discourse as contrasted with the indirect method

Just One Ray of Hope.

crats will have a working majority in the Sixty-second Congress and that he will e called to the Speaker's chair the Hon CHAMP CLARK is promising the people conomy on a lavish scale.

Anything more unselfish and noble

than Mr. CLARK's consecration, nay his passion, for thrift has not been seen on the floors of Congress for a long time. A calculating man cocksure that his party | foreign purchasers remain the only poswould soon take possession of the Gov-sible beneficiaries of the ebullition. rnment and knowing that he is to pree over the House of Representatives with what power and influence the combination of Insurgents and Democrats will allow the Speaker to retain might be expected to preserve silence about the offices and perquisites that were to acorne to his party. Not so Mr. CLARK Ail useless offices will be abolished. There will be no chair warmers. Every department worker must be content with a modest salary and toil like the devil. The working force is to work and not be in its own way. There will be no pickings for the new tenants. Is all this buncombe on the part of the genleman from Pike county? Surely not.

he'rs of Blennerhassett were entitled to for the tee had furisdiction of that matter; that they re ported, and in a report covering ten or twelve of basis whatever for a claim for damages that

Nothing has impressed Mr. CLARK there is no quorum. Mr. CLARK remem- color or race. hers the Hon THOMAS R. REED'S indig-Association at 170 Nassau street in the Borough also, to retrenchment to the bone, the ut- PALMA and GOMEZ. Of the five Es-

I would direct every head of a department the number of officials in the department was Cuba is and has been taxed to its utmost Hitherto the West Indies have been a Strand The daily and Sunday New are on sale in reduced by 33 1 5 per cent. That is the feasible limit to maintain hundreds of idle and paradise only to the imagination; the London at the American and Computat Pachange. way to reduce the number of employees without shirking public officials and employees.

Only two placeholders will be found where three drew salaries before. It tended the payment of the veterans and will be an era of intense thrift and un- alleged veterans of the revolution of intermittent industry. Mr. CLARK will expect every Democrat-every day to do If our friends who fororsussesth manuscripts for his duty that is if there are any vacanpublication wish to have reserved articles returned they cies to fill. It is obvious that for a long time there will be none. Is there not a ray of hope in the encircling gloom? Yes, just one mild beam, for the Hon. CHAMP CLARK adds, with an apologetic ough of course: "I am in favor of every officer that is necessary, and I am in ommensurate with the service which he performs."

Concerning Wicked Persons

In the South the people are mystified the part of the Government to suppress the cotton "bulls" and incidentally exalt the cotton "bears." It may be "gambling," as Mr. BURLESON of Texas avers. For that matter, everything connected with commerce generally is "gambling." Shrewd men foresee a situation and proceed to profit by it. Foolish persons think they see a situation and straightway lose their money. Human nature is at the bottom of it all, and unless it breaks out in cotton it will express itself in some other direction.

In this particular case, however, the people are told that certain "bulls," New Orleans men for the most part though they are loosely assigned to New York, are about to be prosecuted by the Government for "conspiracy in restraint of trade" the conspiracy consisting in the purchase of two or three hundred thousand bales of cotton and the holding of them at their discretion. They haven't bought all the cotton in sight, for combined wealth of a dozen multimillionaires, including ROCKEFELLER, CARNEGIE and others, couldn't achieve that consummation; but they are doing their best to raise the price of cotton, or to take advantage of what they believe to be its inevitable rise, which is much more probable; and on this account, so far as the country at large can see, they are denounced as conspirators and are in a fair way to criminal prosecution.

A few years ago some of the gentlemen, perhaps we ought to call them culprits, who are now under fire came on from New Orleans to this city, bought up all the cotton they could find or hear STAMSON and the others and invite them to come of and paid for it by the way and waited. When the time for delivery came they ruled the situation, and the story are present here. The Hon. JOSEPH H. goes that they went back to New Orleans with \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 in their BUTLER, the Hon. JACOB GOULD SCHUR- pockets. As we hear, they bought the cotton outright, owned it and handled therewith receive full and free per- it as they pleased. Secretary WILSON of the Department of Agriculture denounced them as "common gambiers." The public prints at that time were charged with his fulminations. Yet the effect of their activities was to promote the planters and the farmers and enrich one of the greatest industries in North America. On the other side, and there must have been a combination in that case, the "conspiracy" was evi-HUGHES resumes his former practice of dently to the end of reducing the price of cotton and therefore advancing the interest of foreign spinners as against those of our domestic producers. Secretary Wilson has done many silly things, it seems to be his métier, but we doubt Feeling in his bones that the Demo- if he was ever so absurd and pitiable as

in that instance. As regards this promised prosecution for conspiracy in restraint of trade we are considering only what comes to us through the newspapers; but there is no doubt as to the Southern attitude The producers of cotton cannot see why the men who boom their harvests should be denounced by the Government while

Cuba's Race Trouble.

been more or less seriously disturbed by is the subject of his book.

forces. He has always had a passion for econday. It dates from his first experience with a claimant, as he told the House a ing of Cuba's flag on January 1, 1899, always be necessary. negroes have shared in the distribution | Anti-larval regulations are now very pages of fine print declared that there was no sort of public offices and public employment, strict in the British and French West

after the invasion of Blennerhassett Island they tional convention. DRLGADO is to-day of rubbish and receptacles in which mosa member of the Cabinet and GOMEZ goes to Buenos Ayres this summer as more unfavorably than the congestion Pan-American conference. There are tion ordinances are universal. Streams of Republican employees in and about negroes in Cuba's Legislature, and there and lakes are stocked with "millions, the Capitol. They swarm so that it is are negro officeholders, school teachers, very difficult for a Senator or Repre-soldiers, rural guards and policemen. In fact, there is a fury of sanitation sentative to get into his committee room. If there has been discrimination in ap- where formerly there was neglect and or force his way into the chamber when pointments it has not been because of

For the real source of the trouble it many employees that the floors of the field, and it is in that field that the Maltby Building were sagging under weakness of the position of the Gomez They still have faith in the exhalations. their weight." There must be an end to Administration is to be found. Since of the Senate and House. Mr. CLARK three American and two Cuban adminisway to reduce the fluing or the PALMA essayed administrative economy with notable success, but was unable to withstand the orgy of graft that ata year. Under Palma the receipts to an unusual degree. The critical fra-

and expenditures were about \$17,000,000 poser, appears to have disturbed Berlin increased, but the expenditures for ternity has briskly and pointedly conadministration were little or not at all increased, and PALMA accumulated a large surplus which was absorbed by the army pay affair. The Magoon régime received and spent about twice as much as was received and spent by Genfavor of paying him a salary that is eral Wood and left the island with an enormously increased burden of debt President GOMEZ, to the great disappointment of his real friends, has yielded to pressure and clamor and the national payrolls carry the names of by what they understand as an effort on hundreds if not thousands of loafers and political parasites.

Seeing this horde of feeders at the public trough, Seftor ESTEÑOZ sees an opportunity for himself in a campaign for an increase in the number of negro and mulatto feeders. That is the pith of the movement just now rippling the surface of Cuban affairs. American criticism of the situation could be submitted with better grace if in the five years of intervention and supposed instruction in political righteousness the agents of the United States had set the Cuban officials a better example in the matter of jobs under the Government.

Cleaning Up the West Indies.

As a medical man Sir RUBERT W BOYCE, the author of a recently published book, "Health Progress and Administration in the West Indies." may think that "there is a strong flavor of romance and fascination about the hisory of yellow fever in the West Indies and on the Spanish Main," but to others the awful toll that Yellow Jack has taken of armies and navies and merchant fleets not to mention settlers since the day of the conquistadores down to comparatively recent times is hideous

Sir RUBERT himself tells us that in the ampaign against Cartagena in 1741 the British lost 8,431 men by fever out of a total of 12,000. A month after Count ALBEMARLE landed his force to invest Havana in 1762 the infection struck down 5,000 soldiers and 3,000 sailors There is not an inhabited island in the West Indies where in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries soldiers and sailors on British, French and Spanish islands did not die like flies. In six ernor had a plurality of only 7.653 in 1908. months after four British regiments but in the Legislature elected the same the complement was dead of fever. In hallot was 64. The advent of a Demo- cast of the former I quote from his second lost 250 out of 300 men at Fort Charlotte. near the town of Nassau, which came to be known as the "Abode of Death." A medical report early in the nineteenth century stated that "fever causes fivesixths of the average mortality among the troops in Jamaica." During two centuries epidemics of vellow fever were almost continuous in the West Indies. Merchant ships entered harbors at the risk of losing their crews, and men-ofthe infection, but in vain.

Old Spanish explorers and writers and the literary men of our times. KINGSLEY, FROUDE, STODDARD, HEARN and others, have invested the Antilles with a glamour that no one may resist. and their physical beauty casts a spell not been entirely banished indeed. Sir RUBERT BOYCE, who is dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, visited Barbados only last year to study an outbreak on the island, but the West Indies, big and small, are cleaning up and waging a war of extermination against stegomyia and anopheles, the For some time the island of Cuba has carriers of yellow fever and malaria. It

the political antics of Evaristo Es- It was "the magnificent examples of TESOZ, a negro whose vanity and de-the cleansing of Havana and the regensire for notoriety exceed his intelli- erating of the republic of Cuba and the gence and judgment. His case presents establishment of absolute health securdifficulties. Left to themselves, he and ity among the vast labor population his associates disturb the peace and upon the Isthmian Canal Zone" that constitute a menace to social order. If put administrators in the British, French suppressed, as they should be, they and other West Indian islands upon their become martyrs to a cause in which mettle. Then came the comparatively prejudice and passion are the strongest mild but disquieting outbreaks of 1907, 1908 and 1909, and the authorities re-The color line had no place in Cuba's doubled their efforts. It must be unstruggle for independence, and it has no derstood, however, that the doing away place in Cuba's Constitution. It has no with cisterns and the piping of mounproper place in Cuba's polities. A negro tain water to the towns had already reparty organized distinctly as such would | duced greatly the mortality from yelbe a blunder for the negroes themselves low fever, but the water mains were have investigated and to find out how much the and a misfortufie for the country. The regarded only as a convenience, and the organization of such a party is the am- medical men still attributed yellow bition of Esteroz, and his motives are fever to poisonous exhalations from the and when Asson Bran was operating down there more than open to question. He and swamps and marshes. It may now be ont to work and dug the matter up and found his associates and dupes demand for said that yellow fever is no longer enthat four or five years after Buna's expedition those of their color a larger recognition demic in any of the West Indies; it condown the Ohio and Mississippi rivers a claim was in public affairs, that is more places tinues to be so in the Orinoco and Amahed in the Senate by somebody, that it went to under the Government. Since the rais- zon valleys, and rigid quarantines may

MORNA DELGADO and JUAN GUALBERTO Indies, and education in drainage, the were done down there; and yet one hundred years GOMEZ were members of the constitu- cleansing of premises and the removal

quitoes might breed is constantly going on, while there are frequent inspections one of Cuba's representatives to the by health officers, and mosquito destructhe little fish that consume the larvæ resignation to the havoe of miasma polsoning. Even now the doctors in the West Indies are not all convinced that nant protest that "the Senate had so is necessary to investigate a different stegomyia and anopheles are alone re-

sponsible for yellow fever and malaria. There is no more alluring travel "litthis crowding, this strain on the floors the American occupation Cuba has had erature" than the illustrated folders describing the West Indies that the Published by the Sur Printing and Publishing pledges himself, speaking for his party trators, Brooks, Wood and Magoon, steamship companies distribute. Every winter and spring shiploads of romance of Manhattan, New York. Pro-lident of the Asso most economy that thertraffic of politics TRADA PALMA is the only man who made loving and health seeking people are any real struggle for economy in ad- carried to the Greater and Lesser Anministration, who made any rigorous tilles. Cleaning up the islands and putwhen a vacancy occurred by death or resignation, fight against the clamorous swarm of ting the health officer in charge is thereor in any other way, not togoil that vacancy until seekers for jobs under the Government. fore a duty that appeals to self-interest spectre of fever banished, they will become a paradise in reality.

American Singers in Europe. The production of an American opera, Poia," composed by ARTHUR NEVIN, 1895. Under the Wood régime receipts son of ETHELBERT NEVIN, also a comdemned the work, and this has called forth the assertion that their anger was aroused by the "Americanizing" of the Berlin Opera House. It is indeed true that half a dozen American singers are in the company of this Government institution and that they have been the objects of lively opposition on the part of German singers.

But it is a fact that American singers are invading not only Berlin but other German cities. It is also true that they figure prominently at the Wagner festivals in Bayreuth, where they are in greater favor with Mme, COSIMA WAG-NER than with the audiences. Some are members of the important company of the Imperial Opera at Vienna, and others have had success even in Italy.

Several of these American singers who have won the applause of foreign cities have returned to this country and have here met with approval, kindly but by no means enthusiastic. This, however, can hardly mean that the German opposition to them is based on their own want of merit, for their success has been at least as large as that gained by some of the Teutonic declaimers recently imported for American delectation

The truth seems to be that the invaion of Europe by American singers is as yet unpopular chiefly because it is a novelty. Italian singers have predominated in Italy, French in France and German in Germany, except in the cases of some distinguished stars. American singers engaged as permanent members of their companies is omething to which Europeans have not yet become accustomed. But they will surely become used to it for the simple reason that Europe is crowded with Americans whose gifts are rapidly developing in the favorable surroundings of musical communities. In the course of time we may be hastening to our own opera houses to hear whole companies of homebred stars.

That Maine may elect a Democratic Govern and a Democratic Legislature in September

It is true that owing to strictly local causes the Republican candidate for Govlanded in Jamaica in 1780 nearly half year the Republican majority on joint 1802 a battalion of the Seventh Fusiliers cratic Governor in Maine elected by the annual message to Congress December 1,1862 people is about as rare as the appearance General Grant's estimate was made in the of Halley's comet. This is comet year. and a real Democrat may be elected Governor in September, but we are sure that the prospect of a Democratic Legislature

As an indication of the attitude of Rewar moved from port to port to escape election is to fill the vacancy caused by the and Governor Hughes by 6,094. Even ALLDS, whose unpopularity was even then marked, had a majority of 4,100 It is generally conceded that the election will be closer this year. The over the most prosaic mind, but we can't RALPH W. THOMAS, the Republican canadmit that yellow fever enhances the didate, has declared his allegiance to fascination. Even the dreamer and Governor HUGHES, but his opponent, the poet LAFCADIO HEARN would draw the Hon. EDWARD L. NASH, has apparently line there. The dreaded infection has strengthened his campaign by charging that Professor THOMAS was nominated by the friends of ex-Senator ALLDS. The district, which includes the counties of Chenango, Madison and Otsego, has been the scene of considerable Republican fac tional fighting in recent years.

The River and Harbor Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir President Taft is anxious to have the confidence of the people. An opportunity is to be offered that he should not fail to utilize. Let him strike root and branch at the onfidence and gratitude as well. Better that some worthy objects should emporarily suffer than this iniquitous borror be allowed to continue to flourish

will not be wanting, but the people will be with him. He will also be advancing the cause of economy, that has been sadly neglected, and should deem himself fortunate in having such an opportunity at this particular moment.

Pastical Tribute to Queens Fair village of Queens, ever loyal, royal Queens!

And shall its lovely Long Island restful serenity Now be disturbed by a ruthless municipality eil deserved, time honored name all will agree

t is destined to people the famed "Little Plains" to ideal home altes, the great city gains a grand union where broad thoroughfares go Hempstead, Garden City, to Mineola and Jericho. Indeed, let the dense outside world still bewall That Queens inadvertently holds up its mail;

each all concerned properly to address Queens blame only themselves for the trouble

Affin. prefix or suffix it. do what you will The fair name of Queens will stick to it still!
Dr. CRARLES HENRY MILLSE, N. A.
"Carl De Mulder." INVESTIGATING THE COST OF

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senate ommittee appointed to investigate the oat of living laid out for itself a comprehensive and elaborate programs operations. It now finds itself swamper in the magnitude of the undertaking After all it is quite open to doub whether there is any demand whateve for an inquiry so sweeping as that proposed by the committee. The certain result of such an inquiry would be the submission many months hence of an normous mass of figures utterly meaningless to most of us and useful mainly to specialists and politicians who would draw from them their own conclusion to support their own preconceived opinions. The presentation of those conclusions would leave the public practically where it is and has been, in a state of confusion and bewilderment, under conviction that the increase in cost of living is due to the tariff or the trusts or the railroads or some other factor conceivably responsible for the offend-

Under the committee plan elaborat statistics were to be prepared in proof of much that is already known. Acres of figures are not needed to show that prices are higher than they were five or ten years ago, that there has been pric increase abroad as well as in this country The puzzle of domestic economy for the average man is not entirely cleared by information that the wages of a "Schlosser" in a German agricultural implement factory are 0.65 to 0.70 mark an hour or that on a basis of 100 world prices for vegetable food were 53 in 1896 and 70 in 1908. Comparison of wages here and abroad, of prices in the United States and in Europe, is interesting and important for those who study economics in its larger aspects, but the average citizen knows nothing of those larger aspects and does not care a rap about hem. He faces the fact that he has to pay more than he did a few years ago for food and clothing. He wants to know who is getting the difference between the old price and the new and whether those who get it have a proper right to it. In a way his question is simple enough. He wants to know if he is being robbed and if he is robbed he wants to locate

Much could be done by a few plain and practical statements regarding a few spe-cial articles of daily use and consumption by which a general light might be thrown on the whole question. If flour was \$4 or \$4.50 a barrel in 1900 and is \$7.50 or \$8 to day the citizen would like to know who gets the difference. If a suit of clothes that to-day costs \$20 could have been bought in 1900 for \$12 or \$15 he would like to know who profits by that advance. It. would interest him greatly to know who gets the increase that he is paying for meat, eggs, butter, lard, vegetables, coal. cotton cloth and a dozen other articles of common everyday purchase and use The price history of all these articles for 1900 and for 1910 is readily to be traced. recorded in the detail of its progress and published with some intelligent and perhaps satisfactory explanation. The Department of Commerce and Labor has a for just such work, and by them there could concise and direct answers to some of the at several points will reduce the space avail most important elements of the question of the cost of living. Their findings by authority of the President could be given to the press at any time in special reports

Meanwhile, if the Senate sees fit to spe \$65,000 or \$650,000, to consume four months or four years in the collection and compilation of a mountain of statistics, there need be no interference with the immediate preparation and publication of direct answers to a few direct questions.

er is FORECASTING THE POPULATION. Estimates by Lincoln and Grant That H

Not Been Realized. To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX Sec. It is interesting at this time to recall the views of Presidents Lincoln and Grant on the subject of our growth in population. course of a talk with me in the spring of 1884, notes of which were taken at the time

Mr Lincoln, having before him the figures of the various censuses from 1790 to 1860, called attention to the fact that they showed is not causing Republican leaders to walk an average decennial increase of 34 60 per cent, in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census and assumed that it would thus continue, with the result As an indication of the attitude of Republican bodies in a purely local election in the returns from the special election in the Thirty-seventh Senate district this week will be extremely interesting. The election is to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jotham P. Allos. The district is overwhelmingly Republican.

President TAPT carried it by 6.741 in 1908 and Governor Humiss by 6.094. Even as many? General Grant's forecast made to me

reaction of the property of the property and the president Lincoln's was in these words:

I think that the population will increase right along, and at the ratio of increase for the last fifteen years the country at the end of the present century, that is, sixteen years hence, ought to and probably will approximate 100,000 000.

It thus appears that President Lincoln's approximate 100,000 000

It thus appears that President Lincoln's long range forecast for 1900, made forty years in advance, was 27,000,000 in excess of the actual, while General Grant's short range forecast of sixteen years was 24,000,000 too high.

ISAAC MARKENS

PUBLISHER AND PUBLIC. The Principle and Significance of the Rejection of Manuscript.

rejection of any manuscript, story, poem or book by a publisher should never be moted as indicating anything beyond which is this: As a business investment the publisher refus

to undertake it. That is all it ever did or ever will mean.

The prediction of results is impossible and the publisher's decision must always be a gamble. The elements involved are incalculable, being largely psychological and accidental.

Another way of putting the matter is to say that literary success is never a function of literary merit alone, and all publishers must take the other factors fully into account.

With critics the case is different, and yet they score no larger a percentage of bits than do publishers.

The test of a publisher is whether his average of good guesses is high.

The test of a publisher is whether The test of a publisher is whether a verage of good guesses is high.

It follows that even if Vanity Fair had been the rounds of the publishers this would not prove they did not see its merit, but only that they did not see that the public would buy the book in large Tupon Jenes.

Bocker No. but he borrows an umbrella.

High Finance. Knicker-Why did you pay \$40.53 for that hat? Mrs. Knicker-I had to do it to make my check

PLANNING THE SUBWAY. so of the Great Engineers at Their

The great engineers were holding their final consultation over the plants and been new subway railroad. Months had been spent in the difficult and exhausting presaries. Each of them was proud of his ollity that one of his colleagues engineer, hero of a thousand audacious expedients and ingenious devices, examined them, asking searching questions, striving with all his wonderful knowledge and intui-tion to discover flaws in their work.

"Now, Jones, the stations were left to you. They are highly important. Have

ou designed them for six car trains?" "Yes," answered Jones, "all of them except one. That will be built for five car

"Good," said the chief. "The traffic will quire the running of ten car trains within ight years, and the stations must then be Some of us may not live to enjoy have a thought for successors. And, Jones, how about the platforms?

"I am proud of all but two of them, sir replied Mr. Jones. "One had to be straight because of the right of way. Another is curved only on one end. But the others vill be built so that no car platform will be nearer to the station platform than six inches, and in some cases this space will be as much as a foot. It has been difficult lems involved, but by diligence I have done I am particularly proud of the Umpty steenth street express station platforms one car it will be impossible for the passenrd making broad jumpers "Jones, you have done well," said the chief, one of his rare smiles of approbation

lighting up his handsome face. "Our profession is honored by you. Now, Brown, the chief continued, "you had charge of the "I do not think you will have cause to tomb and reanimated by the urger iticise my work adversely, sir," answered brother lunatics elsewhere, he will b Brown. "I have succeeded in placing each entrance so that persons descending stairs to get on trains must cross the line of passengers leaving it. In some cases, I am happy to say, I have been able to design the stairways in such fashion as to bring he persons going in different directions into collision three times. In collaboration with Jones I have made the Umpty-steenth street station a marvel of intricate exits and entrances. press trains must cross the lines of travel of outgoing passengers from local trains and expresses as well as of persons trying persons who merely wish to take the locals. We have devised a landing platform superior in all respects to any now in use, on which with normal midday traffic, confusion is inevitable. In the rush hours will be superb, sir, superb'

Mr. Brown's enthusiasm annoyed his chief but the promises he made were gratifying to that eminent man. The chief turned to Robinson

They are to be finished in expensive til ng, suitable to the proper display of advertising signs and well adapted for the support of vending machines of all sorts," replied Mr. Robinson. "We have adopted for the tiles a brittle material which will craze and crack when nails or hooks are driven into it These cracks will catch and hold the and dirt, and it will be impossible to clean them. In association with Mr. Perks, the architect of the stations, I have made such iation with Mr Perks orce of specially trained agents qualified angles and recesses in the walls as will or just such work, and by them there could supply on all stations most inconvenient supply on all who have made passing visits. To find be given to the public at a minimum cost places for sales booths and counters, which able for passengers to really ridiculous sageways through which persons must pass those weighing more than 135 pounds must on special subjects as soon as the material go sideways, compressing themselves be could be obtained and prepared tween the sides of the cars and the countries of the cars and the cars are cars are cars and the cars are cars are cars and the cars are cars

ter edge." Good, good!" exclaimed the chief "All the credit is not due to me, sir, said Mr. Robinson, flushing, nevertheless, with "Mr. Jones's platforms are Their designs help not a little "A little perhaps," said the generous nes, "but Robinson is an ornament to the profession, chief, and deserves your

It is all in the day's work, " said the chief suming once more his imperturbable "Now, Simpkins, how about the mien.

"In that department," answered Simpkins guiltily, "we have not found it possible to make such advances as we hoped Truth to tell, the plumbing systems hitherto in-stalled have been almost perfect. It is hard to see how they could be improved on. But you may rest assured that the system will be very expensive, delicately adjusted and practically impossible to keep in running order. It will be up to the best traditions

"Gentlemen," said the chief, "I feel that we shall have no cause to feel shame for our work. I do not fear comparison with any other department. I know the financial obligations of the contracts will be handled by some of our most eminent business men, and in consequence will be the subject of much dispute and long litigation. I know that the obligations and rights of the operating company will be defined in such guage as to make agreement on them entirely impossible. But the engineering department has nothing to cause it uneasiness at present, and even did I not have implicit confidence in your skill, devotion and capacity I should be buoyed up by the constant thought that we shall be able to perfect our work by unending and extremely costly extras of all kinds Gentlemen

The Powers of the States Over Suffrage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SE ing read in THE SUN of April 20 Mr. Ray mond H. Arnot's admirable presentation of the powers of the States and the national Government over suffrage and Mr Dundon's criticism of it in THE SUN of April 22, I must say that I fail to see any point to Mr. Dundon's suggestion that Mr. Arnot "in common with most of those who discuss the question" fell into error in speak-To the Editor of The Sux Sir. The ing of the suffrage as a "privilege" and a section of any manuscript, story, poem "favor." As I read Mr. Arnot's clear and able article I learn that voting from legal and constitutional viewpoint is a privilege and a favor. Mr. Arnot was manifestly not discussing the ustice of the position which regards the right to vote as a privilege or as a favor, but simply the constitutional, statutory and judicial aspect of the question. In that he made a cogent presentation of a

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX SEC.

Arnot, I regret to say, attaches to my letter on the suffrage a meaning it was intended to convey. Heyond criticising his terminology I had no intention of question-ing his position, which as he says was merely an exposition of the legal aspect of the case While I might very well have raise

question, in the absence of any support-ing citation, that our courts have ever in express terms declared the franchise to be

The City of Mark Twain.

To the Edity of Mark Twain.

Assembly bill No. 2081, for the incorporation of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing under the name of Melzinga, be amended by striking out the name Melzinga wherever it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof the name Mark Twain.

Tom Sawyen.

Gets in Out of the Rain.

Knicker—is Jones a man who quells the storm and rides the thunder?

Rocker—No, but he borrows an umbrella. it, not because they deem its possession essential to the general political welfare but
because, denied it, they mistakenly believe
themselves victims of political injustice.

If I did not succeed in making it clear
that the exercise of the franchise is not
a natural right, it would be futile to attempt to do so now. F. J. Dundon. NEW YORK, April 24.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S PRO rks on the Silence at the To Its Proba

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read that when he visited the tomb of Na in Paris Colonel Roosevelt of the Rough Riders was reduced to stience. In that rage and immersed in those solemn and stupendous environt absolutely gave his chin a rest. moment at least Jena obscured (Austerlitz obliterated Kettle of Napoleon's campaigns passed before the Colonel in shadowy but glittering proces-sion and the Buck Fanshawes and the Rattiesnake Peten, &c., of the crowded hour at Santiago attenuated to mere pin poin the sacred and majestic twilight

What thoughts must have occupied that giant mind, what regrets of lost opportunities and inferior achievements. It was fate only of course, the base constriction of un As he bent over the illustrious ashes and afterward whirled the sword that once made all Europe tremble, that swep crowns from historic heads and caused Cabinets and Chancelleries to shake in their inhappy shoes, what could he do but maintain a reverent reserve? He was enveloped by a triumphant and heroic gloom. He was surrounded by the memories of a reaple measurable tragedy peopled his vista the time. No wonder he was silent in that stupendous atmosphere. It is said that he held himself in speechless reverence and departed from the mausoleum without a speech. Nothing doing for the attendant orrespondents, not even for John Callan O'Laughlin, "formerly Assistant Secretary paigns in Italy and Germany and Austria that once strident looming outlines of wonderful campaigns and tremendous battlefields muzzled for

that once at least the hero of Cuba. The Colonel will recover his wind and his power of declamation. Released from chastening shadows of Napole brother lunatics elsewhere, he will burgeon into eloquence again and flood the crowned heads and the effete nobility of other worlds with strange and sudden vociferation.

Our Colonel can't be muzzled permanently imposing and impressive demo He will orate and gesticulate just the same under new auspices and in a more congenial almosphere BALTIMORE, April 25.

Versatility.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: But ou must admit that Colonel Rose in the address at the Sorbonne has proved imself one of the greatest

In substantiation I quote these definitions of "humorist" from the Century Die

"1. One who attributes all diseases to a deprayed state of the humors; a humoralist. 2. A person who acts according to his one easily moved by fancy, or caprice; a person of eccentric conduct certain NEW YORK, April 24.

At the Sorbonne

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apart from the familiar and incessant crop of platitudes and trite sayings, Theodore Roosevelt's address at the Sorbonne in so far as it concerns the delicate and diffe problem of race suicide smacks more of subject to be discussed in the innerm recesses of a doctor's private office than theme to be harped upon in an impassioned public address to an audience compose men of letters

NEW YORK, April 25. The Grave Perti Behind the Income Tax \mendment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WILL you permit an expression of joyful con-gratulation that the Legislature of the poservatism and the patriotism to reject he proposed amendment of the Constitution?

The Constitution provides definitely for the Federal revenue. In Artfele 1., section 8: All duties, imposts and excises shall builterm throughout the United States. shall b In section 9: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the sus of enumeration hereinbefore die

The Supreme Court has declared the income tax unconstitutional on account of the last restriction and the States are now invited to remove this restriction The Democratic party, the party of State rights and protection for the people, advocates this. Astonishment is the only fitting word to use. The useless and wasteful extravagance of the State governments is raising taxation to a point threatens to check their prosperity, but at least the money is spent among the people. It is now proposed to allow the overnment at Washington, travagance is even more reckless and further removed from the people, to establish a prior claim upon all the property within the States regardless of the of their inhabitants and spend the money upon armies and navies available equally domestic liberty at home: and all this tolerated and encouraged because some of the people in the States are indignant that others should have more money and want it taken away from them, no matte

It is worse than either socialism or comside for the simple purpose of despoiling those who have property. persons so blind as not to see that the rob bery of a community when the spoils are carried away must further impoverish those who have no property? As Shalock You take my life when you do take the means by which I live " to the State Government to tax its own citizens to whatever extent and by whatserved that the money will be sp home: but to invite a foreign Power, which for this purpose the Federal Governme the same thing is wantonly to invite de struction. It should be clearly understoo that the passage of the amendment would stitution and the abandonment of the ship

to the mercy of the winds and waves. The appeal to the enforcement of an income tax during the civil war does not weaken this argument. The Union was on the point of shipwreck The Constitution was for the time in abeyance. Nothing but the patriotism of the people under the guidance of God and Abraham Lincoln saved it from perishing and restored its vitality. We are asked now in time of peace and prosperity to put the knife to it

As THE SUN shines upon the just and the unjust and furnishes the light of the world it seems opportune to appeal to it now to bend its rays upon the nited States GAMALIEL BRADFORD. BOSTON, April 25.

The Really Important Question. "The time has come," the wairus said. To talk of many things. Of shoes and ships and scaling was And cabbages and kings

The census man comes 'round and asks In what you may engage, our mother's sex, your mortgage, tongue,

But what's the score? The Colonel at the Serbonne talks Of piatitudes galore. Race suicide and millionaires And need of men of gore.

Your color and your age.

But what's the score! The women's clubs discuss all the From Browning to the vote.

In sociology they delve
And civic problems quote,
But what's the score?